THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA- THE EAST-ERN QUESTION-THE INVESTIGATION, INTO THE ITALIAN DISASTER AT THE BATTLE, OF LISSA-A MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE BETWEEN, AUSTRIA AND PTALY-THE CHOLERA AT NAPLES, AND GENEVA.

If we may credit the reports from Paris, Vienna and lin, the relations of Austria and I Italy are fast becoming a model for neighborly nation a. " The peace is substantially concluded, and all the matters of detail are to be referred to a mixed comission.'*

We are further assured the & Austria has made all the sdvances toward amicable relations, whereof I much though there is no Angle that the idea of an Austro-Italian alliance to P otect-under French auspices-

much wiser about the battle of Lissa. The general by the slow progress made in cetting is terribly hard. But exargeration is in Italian, and when a public man is of sweating you may safely suspect. The truth is that nobody connected with the rtment has any special interest in having light affairs—except Persano. His case cannot be if misery loves company, he may, like the fox eal to the press, while the passion for printer; the generals is a most hopeful sign. I expect about the batale of Custozza, because half a

e for Prince Humbert with Venetia for i

dition with them.

By the way, a striking proof that the people have gained largely in European politics is the complacence with which England and Russia regard the downfall of their relations who are being relieved by Bismark of the weight of their crowns.

Nuples and Genoa have been suffering a cholera visitation, by which the first has lost 300 lives, and the second 160. The reports of yesterday show 4 cases in Genoa and 12 in Naples. The energy of the Sanitary Commissions has doubtless arrested the progess of the disease in both cities. Several small towns have suffered from the migration of the disease with fagitives from these cities.

The most singular case is that of a young man attached to the Custom-Bouse in Genoa, who went home to Brono, near Brescia, died next day of the disease, and before the end of the week his whole family, consisting of four persons, had been Maxed.

end of the week his whole family, consisting of four persons, and been famed.

About 75 per cent of the cases are reported fatal, and I account for this large mortality on the theory that all the cases are not reported. Those who get well have diarrhes, according to the ductors. There is reason to hope that the disease will not spread over Italy. Travelers have been restricted in their movements in Germany by war and cholera, in Switzerland by incessant rains, and they might become disheartened altogether should the cholera intercept their progress to Florence and Rome.

The railroad is at last opened to Venitia and Venice, and quite a number of curious and venturesome tourists are moving toward the Adriatic.

THE CESSION OF VENETIA-THE BIG KINGS AND THE LITTLE KINGS-LEGAL COMPLICATIONS-A NEWS-PAPER WAR-STATE RIGHTS IN EUROPE-THE PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED-THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE-THE QUESTION OF THE PAPACY SOON TO BE SOLVED.

The formalities to be gone through with in Venetia are somewhat tedious in themselves, and are all dependent spon the negotiations at Vienna. Some impatient journallet has announced that invitations are already sent to the diplomatic corps to go to Venice with the royal cortege in a few days; but this is so authoritatively contradicted by the official papers that I am disposed to think it very premature. A more cool journalist insists that the King cannot reach Venice before October. The people of Venetin may be and doubtless are very impatient; but the great Emperors must be allowed to move with that solemn deliberation which becomes triumphant Majestics. For both are triumphant. The French one has achieved the position of Graud Master of Ceremonics in the transfer of this province, and the Austrian one retires from the country he has so long condescended to govern with the air of scenarior.

this province, and the Austran observative root as contry he has so long condescended to govern with the air of
a conqueror.

A curious question arises about the transfer, that is
whether the three-fourths of Venetia which Victor
Rmanuel's army holds is to be transferred by Gen. Lebocuf
to the so-called Venetian authorities along with the onefourth which Austria actually holds. To be logical the
Emperor ought to insist upon that; but then how can an
Austrian General transfer what he does not hold, what has
been wrested from the Austrians by force?

The reason given for these formalities is in curious centradiction to the pacific and friendly temper attributed to
Austria. It is the desire of Napoleon not to wound the
susceptibilities of Francis Joseph, who, having given away
Venetia, cannot be persuaded to take it back and give it
away again to Italy, which, translated into plain English
means thathaving found a way to give more pain than
pleasure by the transfer of Venetia to Italy he cannot
leny himself the satisfaction of the triumphs over
those who have really driven him out of this
Perinsula. Seeing it so, and seeing also how proud the
French Emperor is of his share in the performance, the
Italians begin to think it as well to let the two big boys
enjoy their play and to consent themselves with the
knowledge that only a powerful Italy could have brought
either of them to consent to this completion of the Kingdom.

Meanwhile the Venetians are chiefly concerned about

tian has compromised on the terms offered. The civil

with these petty speculations, in the interest of their r, shows that the friendly relations between the two

work will be to ratify the treaty with Austria. Instance as the treaty will add at least 250,000,000. to the public debt, the treaty will require the assent of Parliament. The 50 Venetian members will thus have a voice in the consent of Italy to the terms upon which they become a part of the Italian brotherhood. It is given out that the districts are already described and bounded by a commission appointed for that purpose at Florence.

The Monde has had a great soare over a very small matter. A number of public offices have remained at Turin because there were not public buildings for them at the new Capital. They have been ordered to remain a while

on going to Rome according to the original programme, but there is not a particle of proof that the Government baser its action in any matter upon even a remote hope of gratifying this national aspiration.

The Italians are disposed to remain good Catholics, and the Roman Court wishes to encourage them in that de-re, they had best make haste to cease from their fruit-sefforts to arrest the progress of Itale.

and Prussia has given it a staggering blow; but it has a large supply of lives, and it will be some time yet before it is finally killed. A month hence, it may be as strong as it was when it moved Count Persigny to visit Rome, a year ago, for the sake of writing thence, for the perusai of the public, the startling declaration that "Rome is not the property of Italy, but of the whole Catholic world." The Romens cannot see it so, since that doctrine deprives them of liberty to gratify the superstition of Catholics who do not know the Papacy half so well as they themselves do.

THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I suppose it is rather getting to be an "old story" to you that the interest in THE TRIBUNE is decidedly on the increase, yet you may be interested to know that THE THIS, UNE is externing, even from those who have heretofore harbored some unreasonable prejudices against it in this city, good wishes and patronage; and that, as you will find no difficulty in believing at the expense, in a good degree, of your "my policy" neighbors.

As for myself, though I have been sorely tried sometimes during the last few years at the course of The OLD TRIBUNG. I have yet found it preferable to other papers, and have kept a emplete file from the time when The World went over to

More than a quarter of a century ago I used to be a frequenter of The New-Yorker Office, and afterward of The Log Cabin Office, and was in at the birth of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and have been familiar with it ever since. Like good wice it improves with age, and like pure gold, the harder you rab it the brighter it shines.

Let it stand to its guns now-in the imminent deadly

brecah—and it will surely vanquish its enemies and the enemies of the nation. But enough. In haste yours truly, THOMAS H. PEASE.

New-Haven, Sept. 18, 1866. An Auburn, N. Y., correspondent writes: "The Tribuxe is a power in this county, and the orders at our news-rooms double those of any former time. Our Republican Union men are dropping The Times and taking The Tribuxe, which is unusually rich, racy, and full of the fire of the ever freek and taking rooms of the ever freek and taking rooms of the ever freek and taking rooms to your list of correspondents is halled with satisfaction by all your readers."

* NEWSPAPERS .- The New-York Sun enlarged a few mornings since, and in its new form presents a very neat typographical appearance. It is now quite a large-looking luminary, and merits the large patronage which it enjoys. The Yonkers Statesman is a well-edited weekly, devoted to the interests of the Hudson River Counties, and in the present political warfare ranges itself on the side of Freedom and Justice.

The Albion, under its new management, seems taking its proper place in the field of newspaper enterprise. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the publication of Edmund Yates's "Black Sheep" has been commenced and is to be continued as rapidly as the parts appear in England.

The reason given for these formalities is in curious centradiction to the pacific and friendly temper attributed to Austria. It is the desire of Napoleon not to wound the susceptibilities of Francis Joseph, who, having given away Venetia, cannot be persuaded to take it back and give it away again to Italy, which, translated into plain English means thathaving found a way to give more poin than pleasure by the transfer of Venetia to Italy he cannot been by the transfer of Venetia to Italy he cannot feny himself the satisfaction of the triumphs over those who have really driven him out of this Perinsula. Seeing it so, and seeing also how proud the French Emperor is of his share in the performance, the Italians begin to think it as well to let the two big boys enjoy their play and to content themselves with the knowledge that only a powerful Italy could have brought either of them to consent to this completion of the Kingdom.

Meanwhile the Venetians are chiefly concerned about keeping as much as possible of what makes Venice Venice out of the clotches of the Austrians, who seem disposed to make as much profit as possible out of the occasion. The public archives seere plundered, and, after a good deal of fenonstrance, Austria has promised to restore the documents when they shall have been copied.

Another curious class of cases arises on the suits pending between the Austrian Government and private persons the Government having offered to compromise its claims for 50 per cont. The civil employes, who are mostly Venetian, refused at first to lease the order, but it was sellen around in some way, and we learn that one Venetical around in some way, and we learn that one Venetical around in some way, and we learn that one Venetical around in some way, and we learn that one Venetical around in some way, and we learn that one Venetical around in some way, and we learn that one Venetical around in some way, and we learn that one Venetical around the first around the first around the first around the first around the firs

An Old Muscovite on the Relations of the two Countries to Each Other.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

At the Municipality dinner last night there was core speaking than at any of the previous occasions, and I am delighted to be able to send you an account of what the Ruslittle more than toasting, because the Russiaus are proverbially bad speech-makers; but our hosts of Moseow play their part so thoroughly that the fullness of the heart did not fall to reach the climax of sentiment in all the eloquence wherewith the after-dinner mouth speaketh. About 350 guests participated. and the dinner took place in the City Hall, a place adapted and used not for business, but to do the honors of the city. The parts which we saw embraced an immense suite of rooms

Prince Schierbutch, the sayor exact a Massey, a new-in which connection there may be mentioned two facts—that princes in Russia are as numerous as blackberries, because very son of a Prince becomes Prince, and his soms are princes, and so on, till the word signifies only a little more fan Count: and that in Moscow the City Government is lected since, a few years, precisely as is done in New York, with the exception that woing is done here by classes, of which there are five, via.; 1. The hereditary nobles, 2. Personally distinguished nobles. 3. Burgers. 4. Merchasts. An examina gatherum, composed of inhorers, priests, atranget horn, etc. In many respects Russia jumped almost directly from absolutism to republicanism, and the change is loudly praised. Moscow was deep a debt before, but has become rich to superfluid under the new style of things. Much is owing to the exact lent administration of Prince Schlerbatod, who, though only a Prince, is a chosen leader of the people, and will be elected again when the first three years are expired. Even the Judges of all the Courts throughout Russia are elected. What do you think of that? And they say there can be no doubt it is the only right way of having justice. Certainly Russia was cursed with a very bad judices.

aim of the two nations is aliase. Circulation, humanity, and the elevation of the human being (appiause) and the sproathy they feel toward each other is a divice impulse. [Appiause.] Let us obey it and love one moother. [Great appiause and

Let us obey it and love one another. (Great appliance and cheers.)

Mr. klyazanoff next toasted Mr. Clay in a complimentary speech, to which Mr. Clay replied:

GENTLEMEN: I leel that I can best respond to the sentiments with which my distinguished triend has honored me, by bearing in memory one of your most distinguished ettirens, a man wise, while he was most ably and galiantly defending the honor of his own nation, has never been unmindful of the jastice and humanity due to others; whose name is Russian but whose it less the property of the world. [Applause.] I drink the health of one of the ablest of diplomatics, one of the most liberal statemen, and what is higher than, one of the most human philanthropists of our day—Prince Gorchakoff. [Loud applause.]

eral statemen, and what is injust than, one on the most main application philoschropists of our day—Prince Gorchakoff. (Loud appliance)

The Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Curtin, answered as follows, in the Russian language:

GENTLEMEN: I thack you most heartily for the honor which you have shown me in the tonat just proposed. In answer to it permit me to offer another. In Russia there is a city around which are grouped so many mejectic memories of Russian listenty and Russian life. In this city originated the grand iden of the unity of the Russian Empire. In this city always existed that living fountain of national strength, endering and suffering every privation and every reverse, in order that a smited and great Russian Empire might be bounded, strength-ened and made to flourish. This great thought inspired the whole Russian people, and their patriotic desires were attained. When I remember that, for the course of so many containes, this city was the fortress of Russian strength, and that in dark and troublous times, when others lost spirit, she lost it not; when I remember how she has always met her enemies, and when I experience how she receives her friends (rememdons applause) I cannot but exclaim, Great Moscow, I salate thee 'Gentlemen. I have the honor to propose the health of the mother of the Russian land. (Great and long continued applause, during which all the guests around Mr. Curtin struck ginsses with him, and at last, in true Russian style, thanked him by raising him repeatedly into the air?

Mr. Yakunchikeff spoke as follows with regard to the squadron:

GENTLEMEN: As a merchant, I arise with peculiar gratification to propose a tosst, having an intimate connection with the success of commerce. Gentlemen, there is a power which I a both military and civilisting. The development of this power extends without conquest, the boundaries of nations possessing it. In war serving as the most powerful butwark of national independence, and in peace as the most effectual menus of commercial development. This power is the Navy. This power is recognized by the divilized world, which now must confess that the mightiest naval power of the earth is the great American Republic, whose disinterested friendship we possess. The arrival of our honored guests has shown the depth of their sympathy for ne, and served as the means of solving a great naval problem. This wonder of naval architecture, this velocity is using in its structure, the floating fortress, hitherto considered as only fit for shore defense the monitor Manntonomah, after sweeping through the vainly opposing waves of the ocean and proudly showing its impregnable towers in the Thames and at the shores of France, has come to us and united our Russia and America by a bridge which no artillery can destroy. To our enemies this bridge is inaccessible, for its foundations are laid in the waves of the ocean. I propose a teast in honor of Capts. Murry, Beaumont and the officers of the American squadron.

Capt. Murray replications are laid in the waves of the ocean. n: GENTLEMEN: As a merchant, I arise with peculiar gratifica-

inaccessible, for its formations and capts. Murry, Beaumont and the officers of the American squadron.

Capt. Murray replicit:

For and in behalf of the liftie squadron, insignificant in point of guns and numbers, but, if taken in connection with events and the future, pergnant with significance, in behalf of the officers of that squadron I reture my thanks for the compilmentary tosst. The officers of that squadron learned long here they came to Russin of your generous hospitality. They now feel it with all their heart; they thank the Kussinae. When they roturn they will carry with them the most grateful recollections of the few days they have spent in Russin. I wish to propose a toast which I know will be received with eclar. The health of the Governor-General of Moscow, Prince Dalgorowki, Cheers and the few days they have spent in Russin. I wish to propose a toast which I know will be received with eclar. The health of the Governor-General of Moscow, Prince Dalgorowki, Cheers and the standard of the control devoted to the study of history, I sak the President to allow me to address a few words to our dear and homorable guests. Russin and America are near to each other in spite of the enormous distance between them it is, as we say in Rusa, "to be reached with the hand." The telegraph has accelerated our communication, but there is another wire more rapid than the electric; there is another tie, stronger than any metal or any diplomatic art; a tie that is expressed by our common saying. "The heart understands the heart." By a kind of particular instinct, by a second sight, like the one in Scot's, we Russians and Americans have great consideration for each other, are equal in reciprocal love, and with welfare each to the other, without any other thought, not being able to explain even the russon of our mutual absertive and warmth. The sympathy of our Government, as well as that of our people, makes itself londly heard as soon as an exploration of a recent date. As insurrection broke out in North America. All of

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO RUSSIA.

great calamity, from which Go2 miraculously preserved her, visibly extending His hand. The United States have shown their lively log at this happy event so near to the feelings of our own j-copie; and now, in order to express it before the Emperor, there comes to us across the say by offer of the American Congress, a special Embassador, our honored guest now present. If whom we testify our heartful gratitude. I will add that this sympathy is increased by the resemblance of our natural productions, by our connections with Europe, and history generally, the strength of the content of our natural productions. As regards institutions, the United States is a regard institutions, the United States is a regard.

We all saw full well in this redication the pledge of undannted triumph of mankind, that is to say—the triumph of the North-American States over the Southern. Rimors of threats and attempts made against the life of Lincolo, that reached us from America produced the greatest sorrow in Russia. We feared for a life not only indepensable for the New World, but also precious for all menkind in general. The gloomy apprehensions were not dispelled among the Russians, when our whole country was astounded by the shocking news, that on the 15th of April, 1863, the traitorous hand of a murderer out short the life of him, who called up to an independent life millions of slaves, who during the whole war traveled without any guard, who received every one without announcement, who could have been killed at every moment, but who was guarded by Providence for the fulfillment of His decrees I However, when the great deed of Lincoln was fulfilled, and mankind stretched out its hands to put on his bright head the laurels of merited glory—the Most High called him up to Him to receive a higher, heavenly reward. Men are not able to reward the deeds of a life, which was entirely devoted to acts of philanthropy and truth. Only He who has been cracified for the benefit of mankind, the Almighty Son of God can reward such deeds! Then with the profoundest reverence let us life our hands to Heaven, and express our sincere gratitude and the wish of an eternal memory to the name of the friend of mankind and the defender of truth, Abraham Lincoln!

The toast was drank with every mark of respect for our late President. The same speaker again rose and said:

After having given niterance to our mournful feelings in commemoration of Lincoln, I propose to you, gentimen, another toast in which you will join me—to the health of his widow and two sons, and the prosperity of all the inhabitants of the town of Springfield, where grew and was brought up in our time the great citizen, the glory of America and alimantind, of the old and the new world. [App

summers of the presence according to a form the presence according to the presence according to a form the presence according to the presen The presence here of our esteemed guests is to us full of sig-

gramme yesterday and the day before, from early to late, and are to leave this morning again for Nijui Novgorod, that I can find time by to-day's mail only to mention the facts, without preading." On both days we dired with the Mayor, pri-

dents.

On Sanday night was the dinner at Prince Galitzin's, which
I have siready spoken of, a dozen miles in the country. The
affair was made novel to us by the enactment of pure Russian
customs. An American flag was prescuted to the village
people, who marched up and down in procession. Somebody

FROM MOSCOW-MEMENTOES OF THE VISIT OF RIGHTS-THE VOLGA-THE CROWN PRINCE-A VISIT TO THE BAZAARS-BANQUET IN THE CITY HALL-CORDIAL FEELING TOWARD AMERICA AND AMERICANS-SPEECHES AT THE DINNER.

From Our Special Correspondent. NIJNI NOVGOROD, Russia, Aug. 30, 1896. We reached this famous mart of the orient at 11 o'clock last night, and found thousands of persons, perhaps 10,000, at the station, awaiting us with music and fireworks. Crowding furiously around a large body of gorgeously gotten up swallow-tailed Committeemen, everybody seemed crazy to up swallow-tailed Committeemen, everybody seemed crazy to get a sight of the strange people from the occident. As lions we were in for a first-class jsm. "Hail Columbia" greeted our cars, but I confess it did not seem very musical to me under the circumstances. Blauchard's uniform and friendly arm saved me, as it has done many times before, the danger of getting lost and utterly drowned in these waves of rabid curiosity, and it was not many minutes before we were all in the carriages, and down streets, and round corners whirling in our accustomed long dusty train in the wake of Mr. Fox, toward the notel which had been provided for us. Nijai Novgorod was illuminated in our honor, and the flags of Russia and America were to be seen in every prominent place. On

would look on society, wan inductions intuiting the rain started again, when they would open their mouths widely and give us a great, round, full hurrah, in which there appeared to lurk a habit of having been told to do so; though it is never to be donoted for a moment, after you have seen these simple people, that they feel a personal interest in our coming to see them, from a country so utterly out of the world to them. They know America as a land that has abolished Slavery, little more, and open their eyes with a kind of wonder to think that the Americans are really friends to the Russians. If intelligence goes so far as to emorace the fact that America has no Emperor, then it is a plty for us that we are not more lacky. The distance between Moscow and Nijtal Novgorod is 273 miles and the time 12 hours. Fire stations of brick, or walls like Dr. Bellows's church, made of different colored stones, are built in places where the population would scarcely seem to support them. At Whadmair we dined and visited the extensive machine-shop of the company, which is composed mainly

piloting us around Russia, as though destiny (or a head longer than I think Mr. Welles' or Mr. Fox's) Lad intended to foreshadow these embryos of the bistorical future. Where the population is, there commerce centers; to it is vain to prophesy that British Columbia or New-Zealand, with their magnificent harbors and good wood, and naturally favorable situation for a sea-scoins people, will ever 'draw commerce on the Pacific out of American hands, though they may figure like Maine, and be very important as ship-building provinces. Russian territory on the Pacific is equally well favored with harbors, and the Russians, from early times, have been wide awake to the importance of keeping a powerful fleet in the Pacific.

The first thing to be done at Nijui, after sleeping, was to pay our regards to the Governor General, Jarmacka Ogareff, in the Kreutin. Having breakfasted sailor fashiou, as we are obliged to do here and in Moscow, Mr. Fox drove ahead, and the party followed, up the high river bank, which is the first respectable hill I have seen in Russia. The Kreutin here, as in Moscow, is a great wall on the hights, with slits and battlements for musketry, towers at the angles, inclosing the official buildings, palace and church. Here it is very pictureaque, overlooking the flat land beyond the Velga to a distance of thirty-five mises, as from a mast-head at sea. The Governor and a numerous body of officers assembled in his parlor, welcomed us kindly, every one seemed to be at case directly. Then we were told that nithough they could not ahow us great works of art and architecture in Nijnt they could give us a fine view of the Russian Mississippi and the Russian Missouri. Whereupon, His Excellency led us out on the porch of the castle, a wide, roomy wail of solid stone structure, and travited sown toward the Casplan Sea, At our feet was covered with myriads of masted acous, sharper and longer than our canal boats, narrower than the North River scows, and not decked, all flying the Russian, and and the flush and th

ountentodly, because they can do better than in popula Europe. The Persians, Tartars, and Arment at the dinner were all Westernized, or moralized representatives of their nationalities, since tappeared in swallow-talled coats and white chokers. All one Armenian, who made a speech in his native language, swho seemed to me to consider everything American with regard and love almost religious. In our rambles through flux reagrades I though

sluded cloquently to the mingling of the enterprise and expectancy of the two nations in regard to the Russian-American telegraph which should bind the two hemispheres together as a first step toward realizing the pleasing pleture of the future, when Russian and American commerce should whiten the dividing ocean and commercial cities dot its shores.

Mr. Maschnin proposed the bealth of Capt. Beaumont, to which that gentleman repited by a short speech, and afterward by proposing the Russian Navy.

Mr. Tar Akapuff, an Armenian, said not only the Russians were friends of America, but all who recognized the Emperor Alexander II, as their sovereign. On behalf of the Americans. Emancipation of the serfs was the recent deed reserved for the Emperor Alexander, and destined to bear his name down to posterity and throw a hale round his mame in history as long as the nation continued to exist.

Mr. Fox said to the Armenian:

Our first deep impression as we entered Russia was at observing the feeling of affection exhibited by every one for the Emperor. As we advanced into the country, the name of your Sovereign seemed to be held in still dearer remembrance, and now an Armenian from the most distant part of the Empire represents the same feeling there. Let us druk to that national unity which gives birth to auch affection. [Great applance.]

Measra. Egoroff, Verettentickoff, Schepoff and others proposed additional tonats. The latter gentleman spoke about Lincoln and Chase, and praised the financiaring of Mr. Chase very highly. He compared the status of the Russian paper currency with the American and saw many superiorities in the latter. He admired particularly the slanticity with which the approximate value of money recovered itself. The reason why Russian money was below par dri not exist in there being too much paper and the oause of the rising of American paper money to nearly what it should be, was owing greatly to the fact of Chase's and Lincoln's exercising great ability in the management of the matter. He drank to t